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SCI-TECH NEWS

The Official Bulletin of the

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

Chemistry • Engineering • Paper & Textiles • Petroleum • Pharmaceutical • Public Utilities

Volume 13 SUMMER – 1959 Number 2

THE TROUBLE WITH ASTIA

Every librarian and information officer who works for a Department of Defense agency or contractor, at one time or another, has been critical of ASTIA and its services. Some of this criticism has been justified but it can also be said, with appreciable validity, "The trouble with ASTIA is its users."

The Armed Services Technical Information Agency, commonly known as ASTIA, was formed by melding the Central Air Documents Office and the Navy Research Section at the Library of Congress into a single organization to provide report service to all Department of Defense agencies and contractors. For several years it functioned in a divided location with personnel in both Dayton, Ohio and Washington.

The services it provided were so necessary to those of us who relied on reports to provide literature services to our personnel that the demands on ASTIA grew very rapidly. During the five year period 1951-1956 the number of reports requested from ASTIA increased from 70,000 to 390,000. During the same period the number of titles increased from 27,000 to 33,000. With an increase in resources of 22% they provided an increase in services of over 500%.

ASTIA'S budget and personnel did not keep pace with the increasing work load. Backlogs accumulated, there were delays in report delivery and in the announcement of the availability of new titles. We users were critical of the delayed service and with some justification.

The fault did not lie exclusively with ASTIA, however, Those of us who were in the report producing activity had an obligation to the scientific community to make our reports available to all who had a need for them and in the case of the classified publications, to those who also possessed the necessary security clearance. The continued demand on ASTIA for an increasing number of reports is an indication of the inadequacy of our report distribution system. This we must improve.

It is also a common practice to review the Title Announcement Bulletin and order such reports as we need from ASTIA. Time after time we will order from ASTIA reports from the same issuing agency and on the same contract rather than direct a request through the proper channels to the issuing agency to be placed on their initial distribution list.

As long as we persist in making inadequate distribution of our own reports and as long as we rely on ASTIA rather than on the originating agency for the reports we know we need, we are placing an unwarranted and unnecesseary burden on the agency.

For the past year ASTIA has been enjoying a single location at Arlington Hall. There have been definite indications of improved service and it is our responsibility to make only reasonable demands on them for service so ASTIA can continue to improve its products and services.

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SCI-TECH NEWS

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FROM SCI-TECH'S CHAIRMAN

Almost eight weeks till convention time as this is written, yet it's time to think of saying "Farewell and thank you, everyone, for your cooperation in affairs of Sci-Tech." At first glance, it seems that nothing definite has been accomplished except to answer immediate questions and meet deadlines for the DLO (Division Liasion Officer) and for the convention committee. However, the annual report of the Division will show decisions being reached, projects being originated or continued, and gains consolidated.

The time of annual report-making is a logical moment to wonder if the Division is operating as efficiently as possible. Since we are scattered geographically, the bulk of our business is carried on at two marathon sessions during the year, otherwise through the mails. Incoming officers and chairmen must get a hasty briefing from their outgoing counterparts or rely entirely on the "Science-Technology Division Handbook of Procedures."

Unfortunately, times have changed since this manual was compiled in 1951. There are procedures for operations now discontinued and none for recently inaugurated functions. The duties of officers follow the old pattern at a time when constitution and by-laws are being revised to make our new line-up official. A revision of our "Handbook of Procedures" would follow naturally at this time. The loose-leaf format was obviously intended to facilitate revision of one section at a time.

Members of the Advisory Committee have been asked to consider the adequacy of their sections of the handbook as they carried out their duties throughout the year. So it seems the time has come to plunge into a final round-up of suggestions and to bring up to date sections which appear to be inadequate. Maybe we could use a new section on "convention", e.g., to guide us when we try to squeeze all our Section and Division business, program and social meetings into too few days.

With regard to efficiency of Division operations, the lowly carbon copy can be an effective method of keeping the chairmen posted on Section and Committee activities. This might well be extended to the vice-chairmen and, in some cases, to the editor of SCI-TECH NEWS. It has been a pleasure to hear frequently from some Sections and to gain a sense of their problems and their achievements. On the other hand, it is disheartening to hear nothing at all from other groups. We are grateful for convention time, when we can round up the stragglers and see what they're up to.

Thus endeth the Chairman's farewell message, a few weeks before the greetings begin in Atlantic City. Be sure to visit the Sci-Tech suite in Haddon Hall for sociability, comparing of notes and general edification.

Lois Brock

SCI-TECH ACTIVITIES AT THE 50th SLA CONVENTION

The meetings and activities at SLA's 50th Anniversary Convention which are jointly or solely sponsored by the Science-Technology Division, or by one of its sections, warrant your support and participation. Plan your activities so that you can attend those of interest to you.

Monday, June 1

2:30- 5:00 P.M.	Joint Meeting with Documentation and Metals Division on microreproduction techniques and methods.
6:00- 6:30 P.M.	Chemistry Section Dutch Treat Cocktails.
6:30- 8:30 P.M.	Chemistry Section Dinner Presiding: Miss Mary E. Mitchell Speaker: Dr. John H. Nair, Thomas J. Lipton Inc., "Recent Trends in Food Research"
6:30- 8:30 P.M.	Petroleum Section Dinner with Business Meeting following. Presiding: Paul Knapp
6:30- 8:30 P.M.	Pharmaceutical Section Speaker and Business Meeting. Presiding: Miss Anne McCann Speaker: Miss Irene Strieby, Eli Lilly Co., "All the King's Horses; or, What Happens to Pharmaceutical Archives."
6:30- 8:30 P.M.	Public Utilities Section Presiding: Miss Helen P. Thompson Speaker: Charles Vertanes, Long Island Lighting Co., "Problem Areas in the Organization and Administration of Public Utility Libraries."
9:00-11:00 P.M.	Sci-Tech Division Open House and Dutch Treat Cocktails.

Tuesday, June 2

8:00- 9:30 A.M. Petroleum Section Breakfast
Presiding: Paul Knapp

9:00-10:30 A.M. Engineering Section Panel. "Evaluation of Services Provided by Engineering Libraries
Moderator: H. E. Sauter
Panelists: Miss Margaret R. Anderson, Rand Corp.
Ralph Hopp, University of Minnesota.
Walter Kee, The Martin Co.
William J. Kozumplik, Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

12:30- 2:00 P.M. Paper and Textile Section Luncheon and Business Meeting
Presiding: Miss Dorothy Gates
Speaker: Miss Kathryn McDiarmid, N. C. State College, "Experiences in Peru"

1:00- 2:00 P.M. Engineering Section Business Meeting
Presiding: Paul R. de Tonnancour

2:30- 3:30 P.M. Sci-Tech Division Participation in Group Discussion of Work Standards

3:30- 5:00 P.M. Sci-Tech Division Business Meeting
Presiding: Lois Brock

Wednesday, June 3

12:00- 2:00 P.M. Advisory Committee Luncheon
Presiding: Charles K. Bauer

Thursday, June 4

Post Convention Joint Meeting with Documentation, Metals and Military Librarians Divisions. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN DOCUMENTATION.

9:00-12:00 P.M. Programs of foreign governments
Presiding: Charles K. Bauer
Speakers: George S. Bonn, New York Public Library, "Documentation in Japan"
Miss Emma Linares, Pan American Union Library, "Documentation in Argentina."
George Grossman, Pan American Union Library, "Documentation in Latin America"
Jan C. Diels, Netherlands Scientific Attache, "Documentation in the Netherlands"
Dimitri R. Stein, The Gmelin Institute, "German Documentation Services"
Jack E. Brown, National Research Council, Canada, "Canadian Documentation"
Dr. D. J. Urquhart, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, London, "DSIR Services"
Dr. L. Wilson, Aslib, London, "Aslib Services"

12:30- 2:00 P.M. Luncheon honoring convention speakers
Presiding: Robert W. Gibson

2:00- 5:00 P.M. Program of U. S. Agencies
Presiding: I. A. Warheit
Speakers: Dr. Raymond L. Zwemer, State Dept., "U. S. Scientific Attache Program"
L. C. Coffin, Library of Congress, "LC's Gift and Exchange Program"
John Green, Office of Technical Services, "Department of Com- Foreign Release Program"
Melvin S. Day, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, "AEC's" Foreign Exchange and Cooperation Program"
Col. W. W. Dunlop, ASTIA, "ASTIA's Role in the AGARD Program"
Bernard M. Fry and Scott Adams, National Science Foundation, "The Program of the Office of Scientific Information"
Dr. Bernard W. Adkinson, National Science Foundation, "Federation Internationale de Documentation (FID)"

LIBRARIAN — BOOK DEALER COOPERATION

Cooperation between the book dealer and the librarian can be mutually beneficial.

Like many libraries, the AEDC Library selects a book dealer on an annual basis for the purchase of all domestic, commercially published, inprint books. Each week a letter order was sent to the dealer; at the end of the month a confirmation purchase order, covering all of the items received during the month, was issued. The convenience and economy of a confirming purchase order per month rather than a purchase order per transaction warranted the arrangement.

The AEDC Library, located midway between Chattanooga and Nashville, Tennessee, has no bookstore in the immediate vicinity and, since 1957, a Nashville dealer has been awarded the contract. The literature requirements of the AEDC Library, an aeronautical engineering library, did not coincide with the dealers stock. A large portion of the library orders had to be obtained, therefore, from the publishers.

Once a week the dealer shipped the books received to the library, or if a company car had a scheduled trip to Nashville, the driver made the pick-up and delivered the books to the library.

Under this system, 40% of the orders were filled in 21 days from the time the order left the library, 35% required a fourth week and 25% took more than a month.

This procurement cycle wasn't bad but it could obviously be improved. The dealer agreed to let his order blanks be overprinted to show a drop shipment to the AEDC Library and a billing to the Nashville store. The library typed the order to the publisher in multiple copies and sent them to him on a twice a week basis. He pulled his copy, dropped the orders in a window envelope and

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LABORATORY NOTEBOOK SURVEY

Greig Aspnes
Cargill, Incorporated

In order to learn more about how other laboratories make and keep their primary research records, the Cargill, Incorporated Research Library made a mail survey among a sample of librarians in research organizations across the nation. The list included large, small and in-between sized organizations working in all the various fields of science and technology.

Strangely enough, no great fund of reliable information seems to exist on this subject, although there is no lack of conjecture, opinion, tradition, and even superstition on what kind of lab notebooks are best and what are the best ways to fill them and file them to make sure no information is lost when in the future new research is undertaken or patent suit threatens.

The response to the survey was extremely gratifying. Of the total 176 questionnaires sent out, 94 (53.4%) were returned. Two separate mailings were made, 80 in the first, 76 in the second, to provide some kind of cross-checking on the validity of the questions and answers.

Following is a tabulation of the numerical response to the various questions in the survey, and after that some editorial review of each question along with interesting and provocative comments by the respondents.

	Group I	Group II
Total number questionnaires sent	80	76
Total number questionnaires returned	49	45
1) "What form is your library notebook?"		
Bound book (stitched)	36	34
Bound book (stapled)	9	8
Bound book (spiral or plastic binding)	2	3
Other	1	1
2) "What size is your notebook page?"		
8½ x 11	31	35
5 x 8	2	3
9 x 14	3	2
Other	12	16
3) "What number of pages per book?"		
50 or less	7	11
100 or less	13	9
Over 100	27	27
4) "Do you keep a second copy of each page?"		
Yes	25	18
No	22	25
5) "How do you do this?"		
By carbon copy pages in book	12	14
By microfilming original pages	12	4
By photocopying original pages	3	
Other		1
6) "On what basis do you issue notebooks?"		
One book per man	22	36
One book per project	9	9
Other	16	10
7) "Are your laboratory notebooks indexed?"		
Yes	29	31
No	13	14
8) "Who does the indexing?"		
Library staff	5	6
Laboratory worker	29	26
Via research reports	11	8
Other	3	3
9) "How useful is your indexing in finding old information and data in the notebooks?"		
Excellent	7	7
Passable	18	22
Not very useful	5	4
Other	3	2

10) "Is your Library responsible for distribution and/or filing of the laboratory notebooks?"

	No	Yes	No	Yes
Distribution	30	18	15	28
Filing	22	28	14	31
Circulation	26	18	16	26
"Do you think it **should be** your responsibility?"	18	31	10	28

"What Form Is Your Laboratory Notebook?"

The main argument for binding comes from the Legal Department, which may insist that a court of law gives great credence to the dates on research records which are in a bound numbered book with serially numbered pages, the presumption being that such pages cannot easily be falsified or their order rearranged. As a matter of fact, this could very easily be done by anyone unscrupulous enough to think it worthwhile. It might be well for the Legal Departments to give greater attention to the problem of witnessing the work recorded on the pages.

But bound books do provide a simple, neat way for keeping all the pages protected and together in their natural order. At the same time, it is interesting to note that in some bound books, the original pages are perforated so that they can be removed from the book and filed by project or some other arrangement, with the carbon copy staying in the book. Which makes one wonder, why bind the book in the first place, since the carbon is seldom as clear or as reliable a record of the work done.

"What Size Is Your Notebook Page?"

The familiar 8½ x 11 inch page was the overwhelming favorite, with many of the sizes listed under "other" being slight variants of this size (8 x 11, 8 x 11½, 8 x 10, etc.). The reason for this popularity is easily seen. "It is the standard size, easiest for filing, most uniform," were comments repeated many times.

"How Many Pages Per Book?"

The survey shows a strong preference for books with 100 or more pages although judging from the added comments, this is a matter of individual experience, with some laboratories preferring to use more books with fewer pages.

"Do You Keep a Second Copy of Each Page? How Do You Do This?"

The answer to this question were not so clear cut as for some of the others, but in general the results seem to indicate a 50-50 vote for making copies, with "carbon copies" still the most popular method, and the most important reason: "To prevent loss." "Copies for patent department," "For group leader's files," "For research director."

"Are Your Notebooks Indexed? "How?" "By Whom?"

The entire matter of laboratory notebooks boils down to two major problems: 1) How to make sure the methods and results of each research problem are properly recorded, and 2) How to make sure these records can be retrieved when they are needed.

A more complete survey on this one area might be worthwhile if it should find the answers to such questions as:

1) How valuable is an index to lab notebook material? (A large group 31% said they did not index their books.)
2) How often is a lawsuit lost or previous research not used because the needed lab notebook material could not be found?
3) Is there a one most efficient way to index lab notebooks?

"Is Your Library Responsible for Laboratory Notebooks? Should It Be?"

The numerical totals to this question from the two survey groups did not agree at all, which may reflect a confusion among research directors on the subject of lab notebooks, their care and confinement. On the question of WHO SHOULD be responsible, however, the answers were more in agreement and the respondents (most of whom would have to do the work) were generally in favor of its being a library responsibility.

"What Are Your Main Problems Connected With The Handling And Care Of Lab Notebooks?"

The comments below are added for whatever help or solace they may offer. Numerically, they do not add up to much that is specific, but individually they show what some of the problems are.

"Storage space of old notebooks is a problem."

"Main problem seems to be in getting laboratory workers to record information in the notebook?"

"Have some plan for extending indexing and improving control over the use of notebooks."

"Books are supposed to be signed and witnessed every day on every page on which work has been recorded. Twice a year all books are microfilmed and invariably several chemists have to take a day off to sign pages.

"The main problem is getting a man to turn in the notebook when the final project report is written. According to the clerk, laboratory notebooks are the least of our problems."

"The chief problem is to get the users to conform with a few simple rules: all entries to be dated and signed, table of contents, etc. It is sometimes difficult to get books turned in, we allow a two year maximum period, but do not always get them back in that time."

(Editor's Note: If you are interested in seeing the original paper from which this was condensed, write the author, Grieg Aspnes, Research Librarian, Cargill, Inc., 200 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis 15, Minn.)

LIBRARIAN — BOOK DEALER COOPERATION

(Continued from Page 3)

mailed them to the publishers.

At the end of ten weeks, the results were extremely impressive. Over 90% of the orders were filled in less than three weeks, over 65% in less than two weeks. There is not only a savings in time, but there is a reduction in the clerical work on the part of the dealer (he doesn't have to retype the orders) and there is a savings in transportation or mailing cost. Previously the books were shipped from the New York publisher to Nashville, repacked and shipped from Nashville to Tullahoma. Now the books are shipped direct to Tullahoma with a savings in both packaging and mailing cost. —G. E. R.

MECHANICAL INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

Crosley Division of AVCO Manufacturing Corporation, Cincinnati, has been awarded a $201,531 contract for the development of an experimental, integrated high-density direct-access photo storage and retrieval system by the Council on Library Resources.

The system is expected to provide, through photographic reduction and subsequent enlargement, photographic storage devices, and open-or-closed-circuit television techniques, for the condensed storage and later retrieval of printed ond other graphic material.

LC Information Bulletin
2/23/59

DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE

All news should reach the editor by August 1. Division officers and Chairmen, Section chairmen or publicity representatives please note. Put the editor on the mailing list for your publication.

THE MAIL BAG

THE TROUBLE WITH ASTIA

Col. Woodrow W. Dunlop, ASTIA Commander:

In fiew of the first paragraph of your editorial, I must emphasize that by and large, our users are usually both considerate and helpful when they understand particular problems confronting ASTIA. What we need is more ambassadors, like yourself, to identify trouble areas; in this case you have singled out a very important one.

I heartily endorse your plea for improved initial distribution of technical reports. Such improvement will not only lessen ASTIA's burdens and permit better secondary distribution, it will also permit our users to take advantage of the simple fact that primary distribution, by its very nature, is always faster than the best organized secondary distribution system can achieve.

As you are aware, ASTIA users quite frequently represent ASTIA's contributors. If you are ever at a loss for future editorial topics, you may wish to emphasize some other "Troubles With ASTIA" on which our contributors can greatly help us. Three that come to mind immediately are: increasing the proportion of author abstracts in documents submitted to ASTIA; improving the legibility or reproductibility of materials furnished to ASTIA; and decreasing or simplifying the special distribution limitations placed on technical reports.

But, taking first things first, action of the sort you urge on primary distribution will certainly be of greatest assistance to ASTIA. I appreciate your emphasis on it.

Perhaps you would like to clarify your statistics on the five-year growth of ASTIA for your readers to show that the number of requests and the number of titles received are **annual** figures. Our collection now consists of over 750,000 titles and we are adding from 30,000 to 35,000 titles each year.

INFORMATION SECURITY AND THE LIBRARIAN

Name withheld on request for "Security Reasons":

I suspect that the requirements of the "Industrial Security Manual for Safeguarding Classified Information (Attachment to DD Form 441) dtd. 21 Sept. '56 and subsequent revisions . . . " are at once the most detailed and least specific, rigid and flexible, clear and fuzzy **compulsory** modus operandi any librarian has ever had to contend with.

Most of us have "fallen into the situation" with little or no preparation, and are still struggling to come up with a really good system that meets the requirements of the DOD Manual, the requirement of the Cognizant Security Office, the requirements of the personnel who request the classified material from outside or generate it within the organization, and the requirements of a library operation that is obligated to maintain an accurate and detailed record system about its records and still find time to do everything else. Perhaps it is just because few of us have arrived at a solution that pleases all concerned that there has been so little in print. I for one, and I'd guess I'm typical, am not anxious to publish until I have completely cleaned house, devised a "fool proof" systems and procedure and had it going for several years of "happy" operation. There is too much at stake in terms of contractual obligations and increased military inspections.

I would like to suggest, however, that **Sci-Tech News**, run a regular section on security problems. Possibly it might be done by announcing a topic for the next issue and inviting comments, ideas, and descriptions of methods etc. so that each issue would discuss one phase and announce the next topic.

Some of the topics that come to mind are the following:

Security topics for discussion — and possible solution:

1. The library as the "documents control center" for classified information. What are the advantages and disadvantages.
2. Coding classified documents received or generated. Advantages to be gained from assigning alpha-numeric accession numbers to each piece and how coding is used for later procedures in the security process.
3. Bur or Return? When to do which and why.
4. Insertions, addenda, revisions etc. to classified documents.
5. Declassifications (also upgrading and downgrading).
6. External requests for contractor's reports.
7. Residual accounting on terminated contracts.
8. Standards for publication to include such things as dates, contract numbers, classification of titles, name and address of agency for whom the report was prepared, etc.
9. Alternate procedures for obtaining classified documents for contracts not covered by an ASTIA-FOIR.
10. Distribution lists and how to get on them.
11. Crash-program methods for material material needed in a HURRY, when to use them and how.
12. Cost of security operations. Is this a direct charge to contracts or part of the general overhead?
13. Large volume vs. small volume, large unit

vs. small unit, big company vs. small company, military agency vs. contractor — do the size, volume, and type of operation preclude universal standards and procedures? Must you have a tailor-made system for each library?

14. Inventories.
15. Receipts — format and description of materials.
16. Cataloging of classified materials—which, how, and why.

The above list is not complete or in any order, but it does cover some of the problems we have been struggling with and have mastered to greater or lesser degree. It is nice to think that there are many others in the same boat and a possibility of pooling "know-how" — within the confines of "need-to-know" (and who doesn't).

Hubert E. Sauter, ANP, General Electric Company:

Your editorial on "Information Security and the Librarian" is one that, I am sure, touched a very sensative spot with many of us.

I feel the lack of the written word is due primarily to a strong sense of frustration and futility in trying to do battle with a "machine." May we use the term "machine" to describe a security program which applies an arbitrary "need-to-know" requirement to a request for information rather than evaluating the request in terms of appropriate dissemination of scientific information? Often we find that security requirements are at loggerheads with the research and development efforts. It is my feeling that certain security requirements are kept on the books merely as insurance for certain positions. It would be interesting to see how many security officers have actually worked as engineers, or in libraries, thereby having acquired a first hand awareness of the security problems from the users point of view.

Of course, if our security program had the added responsibility of protecting proprietary interests of the various branches of the government agencies then we cannot complain: certainly, in this area they are doing an outstanding job.

Often we get requests from an individual for a document which contains information that he needs (in some cases the individual has actually **seen** the document) but the information cannot be obtained without miles of red tape because of "need-to-know." Can reports be written so that they are of interest to a "need-to-know" in only one or two categories? I personally feel that this is next to impossible if we are to consider the total research and development effort in this country, and I think we must if we are at all cost conscious.

I wholeheartedly agree with the necessity, as you pointed out, for information security regarding the deployment of troops, weapons, and their capabilities. Certainly, it also seems logical to assume that all basic research and development should be available to engineers or scientists with security clearance, regardless of which branch of government sponsored the work or issued the clearance.

Do I dare bring up, at this point, the subject of clearances? We are all too well aware of the various separate clearances required by the different branches of government. What purpose is served other than to protect the various proprietary interests? Can we, as a nation, afford to have these proprietary interests in our research and development efforts? Obviously, some of these security requirements seriously delay new developments and increase our expenditures for research and development.

ASLIB

G. M. Patterson, ASLIB Librarian:

The Editor of **Aslib Proceedings** has passed to me your letter of the 5th March together with the Spring, 1959 issue of **Sci-Tech News.** We are most grateful to you for sending this evidence of our Proceedings beging read by American special librarians. The editor has asked me to say that she will certainly try to include a note in the Proceedings of the fourthcoming SLA Post Convention meeting.

CAMPAIGN SEASON

Alan G. Skelton, editor of the Louisiana Chapter Bulletin and Herbert S. White, chairman of Sci-Tech's Exchange Program and a member of the Texas Chapter are both active candidates for the office of Vice Chairman and Chairman Elect. But in the March issue of the Louisiana Chapter Bulletin, edited by Alan, appears a bibliographical sketch of Herbert S. White.

This does not mean that Skelton is campaigning for White. It's merely a matter of just retribution.

When the nominating committee announced its candidates, Mrs. Edith Atkinson, president of the Louisiana Chapter, wrote to several SLA Chapter Bulletin editors asking them to include some information about Skelton in their bulletins.

Aphrodite Mamoulides, editor of the Texas Chapter Bulletin was obliging, ran the biographical sketch, and then learned that Herb White, a member of her own chapter, was Alan Skelton's opponent. To even out the exchange, the biographical sketch of White was then offered to the Louisiana Chapter and accepted for publication.

Sci-Tech News impartially offers, in alphabetical order, a biographical sketch of each candidate for the office.

ALAN G. SKELTON

Alan G. Skelton, a native of Arkansas, attended the University of Oklahoma, (B.A. and a B.A. in Library Science). He has held the following positions: Librarian, Public School, Alice, Texas, 1934-1936; Librarian, Public Schools, Robstown, Texas, 1936-1938; Librarian, Geological Library (combined libraries Oklahoma Geological Survey School and School of Geology), University of Oklahoma, 1938-1944; Librarian and Research Assistant, Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1944-1947; Technical Librarian, Head, Research Center Library, U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi, since 1947.

He is a member of Special Libraries Association, Mississippi Library Association, and Southeastern Library Association. He is Vice-president and President-elect of the Louisiana Chapter, SLA; editor of its bulletin, and its Chapter Representative to the Sci-Tech Division. He is treasurer of the Mississippi Library Association and Chairman of its Special Libraries Section.

HERBERT S. WHITE

Herbert S. White, B.S. in Chemistry, City College, New Work; M.S. in Library Science, Syracuse University; graduate work in chemistry, Syracuse University; Special Recruit selected for Library of Congress program, 1950. He has held the following positions: Library of Congress Technical Information Division, 1950-53; Technical Librarian, Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, 1953-54; Chief Librarian, Chance Vought Aircraft, 1954-present.

Charter Member Oak Ridge Chapter, SLA; Bulletin Editor, Texas Chapter, 1957-58; Program Chairman, Texas Chapter, 1956-57; President, Texas Chapter, 1958-59; Chairman, SLA Sci-Tech Duplicate Exchange Program, 1957-present; member SLA National Advisory Council, 1958-59. Other society memberships: American Chemical Society; American Meteorological Society.

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY SERIALS

Compiled by Andrew S. Glick

(Ed. Note) Andrew S. Glick left Borg-Warner in March to accept a position with Lockheed. Contributors to this column should now address their journal information to Andrew S. Glick, Research Information Specialist, Missiles and Space Division, Lockheed Corporation, Van Nuys, California.

The job change occurred at just the time that Glick normally gets his column ready for publication. Taking editorial license we culled the Steckert-Hafner Book News and other sources for titles that had not yet appeared in Science-Technology Serials and added them to the notes that Glick had compiled. His contributors include Walter Shelton, John Crerar Library and Phyllis Dain, Medical Library, Columbia University.

The dearth of annotations and other evidences of incomplete information should be assessed against the editor. In the fall issue, with Glick back on the job, Science-Technology Serials will resume its normal standards, appearance and completeness.

ACCOUNTING RESEARCH
Ceased publication after Vol. IX, No. 4, 1958.

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING NEWSLETTER
Vol. 1, No. 1, May, 1958, Semi-monthly, $37.50. Diebold (John) & Associates, Inc., New York.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MEDICAL JOURNAL
Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1959, monthly, $3.00. W. E. MacDonald, Vancouver 2, B. C.
Published by the Vancouver Medical Association replacing their previously published BULLETIN.

BULLETIN DU LIVRE
Vol. 1, No. 1, Dec. 1958, semi-monthly, $6.00. Paris.
Surveys the problems of publishing and bookselling, something of a French Publishers Weekly.

COBALT
Vol. 1, No. 1, Dec. 1958, quarterly, gratis, Centre d'Information du Cobalt, Brussels, Belgium. Available in USA from Cobalt Information Center, Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus 1, Ohio.
Contains abstracts of current literature. Published in English and French editions.

CYBERNETICA
Vol. 1, No. 1, May, 1958, quarterly, $6.30. International Association for Cybernetics, Namur, Belgium.
Articles are in English, French, or German.

ELEKTRONISCHE DATENVERABEITUNG
No. 1, Jan. 1959, three or four times a year. No fixed subscription price. No. 1, $1.70. Braunschweig.
Automation reports.

FILM QUARTERLY
Vol. 12, No. 2, Winter 1958, Quarterly, $4.00. Berkeley.
Successor to the QUARTERLY OF FILM, RADIO, AND TELEVISION.

HISTOCHEMIE
Vol. 1, No. 1, Apr. 1958, irregularly, $9.00. Springer, Berlin.
Also known as ZEITSCHRIFT FUR ZELLFORSCHUNG UND MIKROSKOPISCHE ANATOMIE. ABTEILUNG HISTOCHEMIE.

HUMAN FACTORS
Vol. 1, No. 1, Sept. 1958, frequency not given, $10.00. Pergamon Press, New York.
Official journal of the Human Factors Society of America.

INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECHTURE
Vol. 1, 1958, bi-monthly, $5.00. London.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL

ENGINEERS, PROCEEDINGS
Supplements to Part B 10-12 of International Convention on Microwave values held May 19-23, 1958. The Institution. London, 1959, $20.25. Not included in the subscription to the PROCEEDINGS.

JOURNAL OF APPLIED PHYSICS
Increase of subscription price to $14.00 for non-members of the Amer. Inst. of Physics, and $12.00 for members effective Jan. 1, 1959.

JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMICAL AND MICROBIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY AND ENGINEERING
Vol. 1, No. 1, 1959, quarterly, $15.00 per vol. Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York, N. Y.

JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF BEHAVIOR
Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1958, quarterly, $12.00 per year. Behavior Research Laboratory, Metropolitan State Hosp., Waltham, Mass.
Devoted to original publication of experiments relevant to the behavior of individual organisms.

JOURNAL OF MEDICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY
Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1959, bi-monthly, $15.00 per vol. Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York 1, N. Y.

JOURNAL OF NUCLEAR MATERIALS — JOURNAL DES MATERIAUX NUCLEAIRES
Vol. 1, No. 1, Spring, 1959, quarterly, $18.00 for Vol. 1.
Metallurgy, ceramics and solid state physics in the nuclear energy industries.

JOURNAL OF OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE
Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1959, monthly, $10.00. Industrial Medical Association, Chicago 4, Ill.
Official publication of the Industrial Medical Association.

L.L.U. TRANSLATION BULLETIN
Started Jan. 1959, monthly, £2 13s, DSIR, London.
Replaces TRANSLATED CONTENTS LIST OF RUSSIAN PERIODICALS which was discontinued at the end of 1958. Contains lists of books, journals and other scientific papers which are now available or which are being translated. Also carries articles on new scientific developments in the Soviet Union.

MATERIALPRUFUNG
Price changed to $18.75 per year.

MINERALOGICAL MAGAZINE
Starting 1959 this is available separately at $6.75 per year. Previously only available in conjunction with MINERALOGICAL ABSTRACTS.

MINERALOGICAL ABSTRACTS
Starting 1959 this is available separately at $8.55 per year. Previously only available in conjunction with MINERALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

MODERN MATERIALS: ADVANCES IN DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATIONS
Vol. 1, 1958, annually, $12.50 per vol. Academic Press, New York.

NEUE GRAFIK — NEW GRAPHIC DESIGN — GRAPHISME ACTUEL
Vol. 1, No. 1, Dec. 1958, quarterly. $15.00. Olten.
Articles are in English, French or German.

NEUE PHYSIK. ZEITSCHRIFT FUR DIE GEBIETE DER ATOM — UND STRAHLUNGS-PHYSIK
Vol. 1, No. 1, bi-monthly (or more frequently) $2.50 for six months. Vienna.

NUMERISCHE MATHEMATIK
Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1959. Irregularly, five issues per vol. Maximum price $24.00 per vol. Berlin.
Articles on digital computation, mathematics and related subjects in English or German. Edited by R. Sauer (Munich), E. Stiefel (Zurich), J. Todd (Pasadena) and A. Walther (Durmstadt).

PHYSIS. RIVISTA DI STORIA DELLA SCIENZA
Vol. 1, No. 1, 1959, quarterly, $9.00. Leo S. Olschki, Florence, Italy.
Articles are written in Italian, French, Spanish or German.

POWER DRIVE ENGINEERING
Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1959, monthly, controlled circ. Buyers Purchasing Digest Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

PROPRIETE INDUSTRIELLE NUCLEAIRE
Vol. 1, No. 1, 1958, bi-monthly, $61.35. Societe Brevatome, Paris.

REVUE FRANCAISE D'ASTRONAUTIQUE
Vol. 1, No. 1, Sept. 1958, quarterly, $7.50. Paris.

SIAM REVIEW
Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1959, semi-annually, $5.00. Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
Articles of interest, on an intermediate level, to industrial mathematicians.

TRANSLATED CONTENTS LIST OF RUSSIAN PERIODICALS
Replaced by L.L.U. TRANSLATION BULLETIN in 1959.

SCIENCE INFORMATION NEWS
Vol. 1, No. 1, Feb.-Mar. 1959, bi-monthly. $1.25 domestic, $1.75 foreign. National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. (Subscriptions should be placed with Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.)
This periodical will provide a medium for reporting news and improved methods of disseminating scientific information and news of projects, grants, surveys and cooperative undertakings sponsored by the Foundation and other Federal agencies, and by other public and private organizations — domestic, foreign and international.

Librarians who are not members of the Science-Technology Division may subscribe to SCI-TECH NEWS by sending $1.00 to the editor, AEDC Library, ARO, Inc., Tullahoma, Tennessee.

BIBLIOGRAPHY DIGEST

Compiled by Mildred Benton

CERAMICS

37. Bibliography of new developments in the ceramics industry. Vol. 1, II.
New York, J. J. Berliner, 1958. 73 p., 48 p. (Rpt. 4338)

Covers material from many sources published in all languages in all major countries, from 1941 through 1957.

38. Literature abstracts of ceramic applications of nepheline syenite.
C. J. Koenig. Columbus, Ohio State Engineering Experiment Station, Jan. 1958. 63 p. (Bull. 167)

Covers period 1910-1957.

EXPLODING WIRE PHENOMENA

39. Bibliography of the electrically exploded wire phenomenon.
W. G. Chace. Bedford, Mass., Cambridge Research Center, Nov. 1958. 69 p. (Tech. Note 58-457) (GRD Res. Notes 2)

Original abstracts, from reading of EWP articles, and abstracts taken from Physics Abstracts, Transactions of IRE, Chemical Abstracts, etc. Arrangement is by subject group, alphabetical by authors, and inverse chronological for articles by any one author.

40. Exploding-wire phenomena.
W. H. Richardson. Albuquerque, N. Mex., Sandia Corp., Nov. 1958 28p. (Rept. 53)

A 273-item bibliography of books, periodicals, and reports through April 1958. There are no annotations. Available from OTS.

GEOMAGNETISM

41. Recent literature on geomagnetism
METEOROL. ABS. & BIB. 9:1238-1307, Oct. 1958.

This, the first of a two-part bibliography, covers all aspects of geomagnetism, except the transient magnetic effects (short-period variations, fluctuations and storms).

42. Recent literature on transient geomagnetic variations. Part II.
M. L. Rice. METEOROL. ABS. & BIB. 9:1430-1450, Nov. 1958.

References are concerned almost exclusively with transient variations of geomagnetic intensity which may be classified as those related to solar day (SO), those related to lunar day (L) and disturbances (D). Part I appeared in October 1958.

HEAT

43. Heat and mass transfer bibliography with selected abstracts.
W. J. Christian and T. H. Schiffman. Chicago, Ill., Illinois Institute of Technology, May 1958. 165 p. (WADC Tech. Rpt. 58-186)

Consists of a bibliographic listing of 286 references followed by a section of selected abstracts of many of the entries.

44. Heat bibliography, 1955-56. Parts 1 and 2.
D. E. Sexton, ed. Glascow, Mechanical Engineering Research Laboratory, 1958. 631p.

This bibliography, the third in a series, has about 6500 entries covering all aspects of heat.

45. Heat transfer and fluid flow: A bibliography of selected report literature.
J. M. Jacobs. Oak Ridge, Tenn., U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Technical Information Service Extension, June 1958. 435p. (Rpt. 3305, Suppl. 1)

A total of 2519 annotated references to the classified report literature is presented. Subject, report number and author indexes are given. Available from OTS.

METALS

46. Bibliography of zirconium.
Eleanore Abshire. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Mines, 1958. 216p. (Info. Circ. 7830.)

This supplements an earlier bibliography. Included are 844 journal references and 62 patents. Limited supply available from U. S. Bur. of Mines. Pub. Div. 4800 Forbest, Pittsburgh, Pa. Available from OTS, PB-134528.

47. Bibliography on adhesive bonding of metals.
New York, Engineering Societies Library, 1957. 23p. (Bib. 12)

A selected list of over 150 annotated references covering theory, technology, and applications of adhesive metal-to-metal bonding from 1947 to date, including references to properties, uses, and methods of application of various types of adhesives.

48. Bibliography on metal finishing wastes, 1957.
C. F. Gurnham and D. G. Foukle. PLATING 45:851-852, Aug. 1958.

A listing of 58 items published in the United States in 1957, along with 1956 and 1955 supplements.

49. Less common metals.
E. M. Sherwood. INDUS. & ENG. CHEM. 50:1454-1455, Sept. 1958.

This literature review on zirconium, hafnium, molybdenum, columbium, tantalum, chromium, and rhenium, includes 160 references.

50. Molydenum metallurgy; A bibliography.
B. A. Lipetz, G. A. Bonnell, et al. Cleveland, Ohio, American Society for Metals, 1958. In U. S. Office of Naval Research, The Metal Molybdenum, Symposium Proceedings, 1956, p. 572-690.

The bibliography is arranged in reverse chronological order by year of publication, with references listed alphabetically by author. Material is compiled back through the year 1900.

51. Precious metals in research and industry.
H. Wolf. METALL. 12:585-593, Jly. 1958.

An extensive literature survey, in German, which includes 276 references.

52. The preparation of magnesium metal — A literature search.
E. W. Mautz. Cincinnati, Ohio, National Lead Co., Nov. 26, 1958. 41p. (Rpt. 754)

Literature on various techniques for the preparation of magnesium metal from magnesium compounds. References for the magnesium-uranium system are also given.

53. Properties and handling practices for

magnesium: Literature survey.
M. Beederman, G. A. Bennett, et al. Lemont, Ill. Argonne National Laboratory. Mar. 1958. 132p. (ANL 5749)

Includes 200 references. Available from OTS.

54. Thermal properties of certain metals. Part II. Iron, beryllium, iridum, palladium, platinum and tungsten.
T. C. Goodwin and M. W. Ayton. Washington, D. C. Library of Congress, Technical Information Division, Sept. 1958. 304p. (WADC Tech. Rpt. 56-423) (AD-157169)

This bibliography consists of references, with abstracts, to pertinent open literature from 1920 to 1957 and to unclassified reports issued from 1944 to 1957.

55. Titanium
H. B. Bomberger. INDUS. & ENG. CHEM. 50:1493-1495, Sept. 1958.

Thirty-nine references are included in this literature review covering production, fabrication, properties, and applications.

METEOROLOGY

56. Bibliography on weather modification and cloud physics.
Malcolm Rigby, ed., Geza Thuronyi, Marina Sze and Wilhelm Nupen, comp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Advisory Committee on Weather Control. In Final Report 2:322-409, 1957.

Several bibliographies on cloud physics, cloud seeding, atmospheric nuclei, radar clour physics, and weather modification published in MAB were combined and scores of new items from all over the world were added to compile this author-title-journal bibliography of 2259 items, plus an author, subject and geographic index.

57. Recent literature on extended and long-range forecasting.
Geza Thuronyi. METEOROL. ABS. & BIB. 9:875-901, Jly. 1958.

This listing of 119 references covering the period 1889-1958 supplements earlier listings (Meteorol. Abs., Jan. and Feb. 1951). Together they serve as an index to some of the current world literature on the subject covered.

58. Recent literature on radar meteorology. Part II.
Geza Thuronyi. METEOROL. ABS. & & BIB. 9:1005-1030, Aug. 1958.

Brings up to date two bibliographies on the subject previously published in Meteorol. Abs. 2:68-71, Aug. 1951 and 6:997-1050, Jly. 1955.

To facilitate use of the 130 items, a subject outline has been prepared in which reference is also made to abstracts published in Meteorol. Abs. since the last bibliography on radar meteorology.

59. Recent literature on waves, currents and swell.
M. L. Rice. METEOROL. ABS. & BIB. 9:472-503, Apr. 1958.

Includes 158 references with emphasis on dynamics of waves, currents, swell, tides, and sea level changes produced by crustal movements.

MOLTEN METAL AND SALTS

60. Bibliography on molten salts.
G. J. Janz. Troy, N. Y., Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1958. 73p.

This bibliography, consisting of approximately 1000 references classified under 15 subject headings, is a survey of the important contributions in the field up to 1958. Available from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, $1.00.

61. Molten carbonates — Bibliography and literature review for lithium, sodium, and potassium carbonates.
M. R. Lorenz and G. J. Janz. Troy, N. Y., Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Sept. 1958. 62p. (NP-6949)

A bibliography of 96 items is included in this review of the literature of three alkali metal corbonates.

62. Sodium and bismuth liquid metal fuel systems: A literature search to June 30, 1957.
R. C. Vogel and W. A. Rodger. Lemont, Ill., Argonne National Laboratory, Nov. 1958. 54p. (ANL 5933)

One hundred forty-two references are listed, p. 45-54.

RADIATION

63. Annotated bibliography on radioactivity in the atmosphere (supplement).
Geza Thuronyi. METEOROL. ABS. & BIB. 9:324-366, Mar. 1958.

The period covered, with a few exceptions, is that of 1955-1958.

Again, as in the bibliography to which this is a supplement, a few references to peripheral fields appear. No attempt has been made to cover the available literature systematically.

64. Bibliography on the effects of ionizing radiation on plants, 1896-1955.
A. H. Sparrow, J. P. Binnington and Virginia Pond. Upton, N. Y., Brookhaven National Laboratory, 1958. 222p.

A list of conferences, symposia, and references. Available from OTS.

65. Radiation effects bibliography.
Albuquerque, N. Mex., Sandia Corp., Dec. 1, 1958. 101p. (Rpt. 4046B(M)

A list, without abstracts or annotations, of all unclassified documents and all photostats of periodical articles collected in the Radiation Effects Program File. Citations are not included.

66. Selected unclassified abstracts on radiation damage in solids (1945-1957).
O. Flint. Great Britain. Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, Berks, June 1958. (Rpt. M/TN-52)

Approximately 110 abstracted references to published literature are given.

67. Survey of the literature on radiation in the atmosphere.
J. H. Shaw. Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State University Research Foundation, Sept. 1958. 174p. (Tech. Rpt. 1)

An annotated, subject arranged bibliography resulting from a survey of the more important literature concerning radiation in the earth's atmosphere from the sun, the earth, the sky, and clouds that influences measurement of atmospheric temperature.

Continued to Page 14

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION BY-LAWS

The changes to be considered at the Sci-Tech Business Meeting at the SLA Convention are printed in bold-face type. For your convenience in following the discussion, it is suggested that you carry your copy of S-TN with you to the meeting.

You may move to amend any of the amendments from the floor should you find them in need of change. If you feel that additional amendments should be made to the unchanged by-laws (the portion printed in light-faced letters) send your suggestions to the By-Laws Committee, (Margaret Firth, United Shoe Machinery Corp., Beverly, Mass.) before the convention.

The original by-laws were printed in S-TN, V.8, No. 4 and some proposed amendments appeared in V. 10, No. 2. These have been incorporated in the following compilation.

PROPOSED SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION BY-LAWS

PARAGRAPH A
Name and Object

Sect. I. Name — The Division shall be designated as the Science-Technology Division of the Special Libraries Association.

Sec. II. Object — The object of the Science-Technology Division is to promote the work of the SLA by drawing together members of the Association who are interested in any aspect of librarianship within the fields of Science-Technology; intensify the collection, organization and dissemination of information; foster field research, and otherwise promote the objectives of the parent Association.

PARAGRAPH B
Membership

Sec. I In accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws of the S.L.A. any member of the Association who has an active interest in the Science-Technology Division may become a member thereof. (Special Libraries, September 1950, 10th revision of By-Laws).

PARAGRAPH C
Officers

Sec. I. The officers of the Science-Technology Division shall be the following:

1. Chairman
2. Vice-Chairman
3. **Secretary**
4. **Treasurer**

Sec. II. Election of Officers

1. **The Nominating Committee shall present two present candidates for the office of Vice-Chairman, Secretary and for Treasurer. The candidate receiving the majority vote of returned mail ballots shall be declared elected.**

Sec. III. Terms of Office

1. **The terms of office of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be for one year to coincide with the terms of the officers of the Association.**
2. **The terms of office of the Secretary and Treasurer shall be for two years. These officers shall be elected in alternate years.**

Sec. IV. Chairman

1. The Chairman shall appoint:
   a. The Chairman of the Standing Committees
   b. The Chairman of the Special Committees
2. The Chairman shall preside at sessions of the Division during meetings of the annual convention and at the meetings of the Science-Technology Advisory Committee.
3. The Chairman shall attend SLA Advisory Council meetings to represent the opinions and interests of the Division. If he is not able to attend such meetings, he shall appoint a member of the Advisory Committee to attend them, preferably the Immediate Past Chairman.
4. An annual Summary of Division activities is prepared by the Chairman for the Annual Business Meeting, the Science-Technology Advisory Committee, and the S.L.A. Division Liaison Officer.

Sec. V. Vice-Chairman

1. The Vice-Chairman is chairman-elect; he shall assume automatically the Chairman's post during his second year of office.
2. **He shall work with the Division Chairman and shall be responsible for the program of the Convention.**
3. He shall prepare a report on his activities to be presented at the Annual Convention.

Sec. VI. Secretary

1. **The secretary shall keep a record of all the meetings of the Division.**
2. **The secretary shall submit an annual report to the Division and prepare such other reports as may be required by the S.L.A. Division Liaison Officer.**
3. **The secretary shall supervise mailings concerned with Division business to the members.**

Sec. VII. Treasurer

1. **The Treasurer shall make payments of all duly authorized bills countersigned by the Chairman and keep current accounting records of the Division.**
2. **The Treasurer shall submit a statement of account of its monies to each section in January of each year.**

PARAGRAPH D
Government of the Division

Sec. I. Executive Committee

1. **The Executive Committee shall consist of the four elected officers of the Division and the Immediate Past-Chairman.**
2. It shall have full control of the activities of the Division, subject to limitations imposed by the S.L.A. Constitution.
3. **The Executive Committee shall prepare an annual budget, the budget to be subject to the approval of the Advisory Committee. The budget shall be published in Sci-Tech News.**

Sec. II. Advisory Committee of the Science-Technology Division

1. The Advisory Committee shall include the Executive Committee, the Chairman of each Section or other designated section representative, the Chairman of each committee, the Editor of Sci-Tech News, and the Division Representative of local chapters. The Chairman of the Division shall be the Chairman of this committee.

2. The Advisory Committee shall have the power to recommend a course of action to the Executive Committee.
3. The disposition of medals, awards, and scholarships shall be administered by the Advisory Committee.
4. The Advisory Committee shall serve as consultant to Section Officers when the need arises.

PARAGRAPH E
Finances

Sec. I. Allotment to the Division — Allotment of funds is made to the Division by decision of the Executive Board of S.L.A. in an amount based on size of membership (See Handbook of Procedure, Science-Technology Division).

Sec. II. Allotment to Sections — A sum in accordance with the Administrative policies for the current year of the Division, shall be credited to the Sections for their use or may be sent to them upon request.

PARAGRAPH F
Meetings

Sec. I. The annual business meeting of the Division shall be called during the Annual Convention of the S.L.A.

Sec. II. The vote of a majority of those attending the Annual Business Meeting of the Division will be considered final in resolving problems which were submitted during the year to the entire membership.

Sec. III. The Executive Committee shall meet during the Annual Convention and at such times during the year determined by the Division Chairman.

Sec. IV. The Advisory Committee shall meet upon the call of the Division Chairman.

Sec. V. Quorum — 30% of the Science-Technology Division members registered at the Convention will constitute a quorum of the Division for the transaction of business.

PARAGRAPH G
Committees

Sec. I. Organization
1. All Committee Chairmen are appointed by the Division Chairman.
1. Committee Chairmen may choose the members of their Committee (subject to the approval of the Division Chairman).
3. Committee Chairmen shall submit a report to the Division Chairman for each Advisory Committee meeting and for the Annual business meeting at dates set by the Division Chairman.

Section II. Standing Committees
1. **Standing Committees shall be appointed to take care of matters requiring continued attention in the management of the Science-Technology Division affairs. Typical standing committees are:**
   a. Archives
   b. By-Laws
   c. Publications
   d. Elections
   e. Membership
   f. Nominating
2. Additional Committees shall be created with the authorization of the Executive Committee of the Science-Technology Division. On the recommendation of the Executive Committee, Standing Committees whose assignments are completed shall be discontinued by a majority vote at the annual business meeting of the Science-Technology Division.

Sec. III. Special Committees
1. Shall be created to carry out projects related to field investigation or development of the Division.
2. Their administration shall be patterned on that of Standing Committees.
3. Special one-year committees may be appointed directly by the Science-Technology Chairman to assist with the current year administration.

PARAGRAPH H
Professional Sections

Sec. I. Object
1. The object of a Professional Section is to provide through the organization of the Science-Technology members with a specialized subject interest, means for promoting furthe usefulness and efficiency of libraries operating in their field.

Sec. II. Creation
2. A Professional Section of the Science-Technology Division can be formed when 25 or more members of the Division agree that their professional interests can be served better by forming a separate professional group. To this effect, the Executive Committee of the Science-Technology Division should be petitioned by said members. This petition shall be presented at the Annual Division Business Meeting.

Sec. III. Government
1. The Sections are to be self-governed insofar as their activities do not conflict with the regulations of the Division or the Association.
2. Reports shall be submitted to the Division Chairman for the annual business meeting and for both Advisory Committee meetings at dates set by the Chairman of the Division.
3. Section funds may be held by the Division Treasurer so as to have Section bills paid by him unless the Section specifically votes to handle its own funds. In this case a check for the amount of the allotment is sent from the Division to the properly designated Section Officer of the Section at the beginning of the fiscal year.
4. Sections may augument their funds by such means as voted by the membership.

Sec. IV. Projects
1. Projects which a Section is able to finance may be initiated by it at its own discretion.
2. Whenever possible, Sections shall avail themselves of every opportunity to co-operate with other professional and scientific associations and to hold joint meetings with them.

Sec. V. Dissolution
1. A Section may dissolve if its members reach the conclusion that its current organization does not serve the needs of the membership.
2. A proposal shall be presented to the section members for discussion by mail.
3. A summary of these discussions shall be presented at the Annual Business Meeting of the Section.
4. The balloting shall then be effected by mail.
5. If two-thirds of the ballots cast favor dissolution, the Section Chairman shall present the petition to the Executive Committee of

the Division for dissolution.

6. The petition shall be moved upon at the next annual business meeting of the Division.
7. The money credited to the Section reverts to the parent Division.

PARAGRAPH I

Publications

Sec. I: The Executive Committee in consultation with the Publications Chairman shall determine the publications to be issued by the Division and shall establish the policies to be followed by the publications. Previously approved publications include:

1. **Sci-Tech News**
2. **Scientific Meetings**

Sec. II. Revenue derived from these publications, over and above the working capital, shall be deposited with the Treasurer.

PARAGRAPH J

By-Laws

Sec. I. Adoption of By-Laws

By-Laws shall be adopted by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the returned mailed ballots.

Sec. II. Amendments

1. **Any member of the Division may submit an amendment to the By-Laws Committee, who will then present it to the Annual business meeting for discussion and amendment.**
2. **The proposed amendment and any amendments to it shall be then submitted to the membership by mail.**
3. **An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the returned mail ballots shall be required for amendment to the By-Laws.**

—Margaret Firth, Chairman,
Constitution Committee

BIBLOGRAPHY DIGEST

SPACE FLIGHT

(Continued from Page 11)

68. An annotated bibliography of Rand space flight publications.
Santa Monica, Calif., Rand Corp., Feb. 10, 1958. 18p. (Res. Memo. 2113) (AD-150 655)

69. Aviation medicine. An annotated bibliography.
A. J. Jacobius, et al. St. Paul, Minn., Aero Medical Assoc., 1959. 354p. (1953 Literature, v. 2)

This second volume of the series contains about 1300 references and has an author and subject index. It was compiled in the Bibliography Section, Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress.

70. Bibliography of space medicine.
C. A. Roos. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, 1958. 49p. (Pub. Health Serv. Pub. 617; Pub. Health Serv. Bib. Ser. 21)

A bibliography of 381 references prepared in the Reference Division, National Library of Medicine.

71. Bibliography on factors affecting the motion of the artificial earth satellite.
F. E. Frost, Livermore, Calif., California University, Radiation Laboratory, May 20, 1958. 6p.

Consists of 44 references from Aero. Eng. Rev., Astron. Acta, Brit. Interplan. Soc. J., Index Aero., Jet Propul. and LC List of Russian Access. 1956-1958.

72. Electrical generation of oxygen (literature survey).
R. D. Nelson, Robert Tubbs, et al. Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State University Research Foundation, Aug. 1958. 106p. (WADC Tech. Rpt. 57-739)

A 1169 reference bibliography (with subject index) concerned with electrical generation of oxygen which will aid future work in providing breathing oxygen for long-term, extra-atmospheric flight. Available from OTS, PB-151260.

73. Methods of measuring free air temperature and aircraft true airspeed and ground speed.
W. G. Brombacher. Washington, D. C., National Bureau of Standards, Jan. 1958. 226p. (Rpt. 5740)

Includes a bibliography of over 900 references.

74. Space feeding problems: A bibliography.
J. G. Hodgson and R. G. Tischer. FOOD TECH. 12:459-463, 1958.

According to the authors, references are included which contain the information needed to think logically on the problem involved.

SPACE SCIENCE

75. An annotated bibliography of literature pertinent to tropospheric scatter propagation, 1945-1957.
N. R. Ortwein. San Diego, Calif., U. S. Navy Electronics Leboratory, Aug. 4, 1958. 28p. (Rpt. 858)

About 125 references, with brief annotations for the most important. There is a separate listing of publications reporting measurements of atmospheric parameters.

76. Bibliographical index of the literature on meteorites.
K. P. Massal'skaia. METEORITKA 16:181-205, 1958.

77. Bibliography on cosmic rays in the atmosphere, Part II, (1956-1958).
Robert Panara. METEOROL. ABS. & BIB. 9:1141-1162, Sept. 1958.

This collection of 95 references is a representative cross section of all the varied literature that has appeared since the last bibliography dealing with the subject (See Meteorol. Abs. and Bib., April 1956).

atmospheres.

78. Historical survey of inhabitable artificial atmospheres.
W. F. Ashe, C. C. Wright, et al. Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State University Research Foundation, Sept. 1958. 154 p. (WADC Tech. Rept. 58-154) (AD-155 901)

Abstracted world literature on production and control of artificial atmospheres for living organisms was surveyed; literature in the fields of human biology and medicine, microbiology, botany and zoology was covered. Available at OTS, PB-151277.

Sci-Tech News is read by over 2300 librarians, 130 of whom live outside the U. S.

JOURNAL SUBSCRIPTION COSTS

Librarians who have not increased their journal subscription budget by 30% in the past six years have restricted the resources they offer their clientele.

A review of the subscription cost of 100 journals which have been on the subscription list of the AEDC Library since 1952 shows that journal subscription costs have risen 28% during that period. The average cost of a one year subscription in 1952 was $6.49. In 1958 the average cost had risen to $8.33.

The sample used is tabulated by subject area as follows:

Subject Area	No. of Journals
Pure science	18
Electronic, instrumentation and electrical engineering	17
Civil and mechanical engineering	17
Miscellaneous	17
Aeronautical engineering	12
Mathematics	11
Metals and metallurgical engineering	8

Although a few journal orders are placed directly with the publisher, most of the orders are placed through a subscription agency. A few of the small price increases may have been the result of the agency decreasing the discount. Nearly all, however, are caused by a subscription cost increase.

In 1955, 31 journals showed an increase in price. In 1958, 21 of those which had increased their subscription rate in 1955, increased it again in 1958. An additional 37 which had maintained their 1952 subscription rate through 1955 increased the price in 1958.

The following chart summarizes the finding.

	1952	1955	1958
Total cost of 100 journals	$649.14	$706.27	$832.85
Average subscription cost	6.49	7.06	8.33
Increase, basis 1952		9%	28%
Increase, basis 1955			18%

—G. E. R.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY WORKSHOPS, INSTITUTES AND SPECIAL COURSES

Columbia University, School of Library Service, is holding a five-day institute on indexing of periodicals in New York, May 25-29, 1959. The institute is designed for persons now engaged professionally in indexing or preparing for such a profession. Mrs. Anne J. Richter of the R. R. Bowker Co. and Chairman of the subcommittee on indexing of the American Standards Association will be institute chairman. Enrollment will be limited to 30 persons; fee is $30.00.

From July 27 through August 14, the first course in theatre librarianship to be given in any American library school will be offered by Columbia. George Freedley, curator of the New York Library's Theatre Collection, actor, state manager, drama critic, and at one time assistant technical director of the Theatre Guild, will serve as instructor. The course will be an intensive workshop type with two-hour classes five days a week. Fee is $111.

A special course on Pharmaceutical Literature and Librarianship will be taught by Miss Winifred Sewell, Librarian of the Squibb Institute and Sci-Tech member during the first three weeks of the summer session, July 6-24. The course will provide a survey and evaluation of library materials in the field of pharmacy. Attention will also be given to special service problems and organization of pharmaceutical libraries.

DOCUMENTATION DIGEST DUPLICATION

At the February 7, 1959 meeting of the Science-Technology Advisory Committee, C. M. Gottschalk questioned the extent of duplication of abstracts published in **Sci-Tech News** and in other library publications. To determine the extent of this duplication, the abstracts which appeared in Documentation Digest of the 1958 issues of **Sci-Tech News** were checked against the abstracts which were carried in Literature Notes of five issues of **American Documentation** and the articles indexed in four issues of Library Literature.

Documentation Digest contained 373 abstracts in 1958; the four 1958 issues of **American Documentation** carried 239 abstracts. Documentation Digest's coverage was, therefore, 56% more extensive in 1958 than **American Documentation.**

To determine the amount of duplication, each abstract appearing in the four 1958 and the January 1959 issues of **American Documentation** were checked against the abstracts in four issues of **Sci-Tech News.** A total of 57 articles were indexed in both journals; this indicates that 85% of the articles abstracted in **Sci-Tech News** were not duplicated in **American Documentation.**

It was not feasible to check each item indexed in Library Literature during 1958 with the abstracts in Documentation Digest. Instead, the first quarter of the author index (89 entries) of Documentation Digest was checked against each of the four issues of Library Literature. Only 33 of the 89 entries in Documentation Digest had been picked up in the Wilson index. Nine of the 33 duplications appeared first in Documentation Digest; only four appeared first in Library Literature.

The review discloses that the abstracts appearing in Documentation Digest are not extensively duplicated elsewhere. Nearly half of the abstracts in Documentation Digest could not be found referenced in either Library Literature or American Documentation.

—G. E. R.

DOCUMENTATION DIGEST

By Gertrude Schutze

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

81. The current index to abstracting services.
F. G. Bennett. SLA S. CALIF. CHAP. BUL. Vol. 20, No. 2, Feb. 1959, 2p.

The author proposes a huge index to all the abstracting and indexing services to provide one source for locating 90% of the world's research. A cost estimate covering indexing, machine time, printing and administration totals a few million dollars per year.

82. Indexing a personal reference file.
W. A. Winkinson. SP. LIB. 50(1):16-18 Jan. 1959.

The features of a coordinate indexing system used by chemists for a personal file are described. The author claims that retrievability is high and flexibliility is great.

83. The New York Times Index.
J. C. Gephart. SP. LIB. 49(10):482-488 Dec. 1958.

After an historical background sketch of the Index, the author discusses some of the policies and principles that build the character of the Index (accuracy, consistency, brevity, objectivity, selectivity, on-time production). The system for controlling, channeling, and handling the information is described.

84. Periodical indexing workshop.
R. Boots, Moderator. SP. LIB. 49(10):459-474 Dec. 1958.

The papers in this symposium cover 3 types of indexes. Indexing in the field of business is explained by L. Arnold, p. 460-462; and H. Schaefer does the same for industry and technology, p. 462-468. The problems encountered in indexing general and popular magazines is presented by A. Blanchet, p. 468-472. Another article by R. Purdy, p. 472-474 describes the procedures followed by indexing services.

85. The purpose of indexing.
L. R. McColvin. INDEXER 1(2):31-35 Sept. 1958.

The main purpose of an index are: 1) to facilitate reference to the specific time, 2) to serve varying approaches, 3) disclose relationships, 4) to disclose omissions. The virtues of a good index are briefly described.

86. Short cuts to indexing.
R. L. Collison. LIBRI 7(4):264-268 1958.

The author describes his system of Packet Indexing which requires only one index slip for each item, no matter how many additional entries might be necessary. Accuracy, ease of handling and the possibility of making a more usable index are the main considerations, rather than time saving.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

87. Bibliographical sources of literature on mathematics and mechanics published in the USSR from 1917 to 1952.
A. M. Lukomskaja. Maskva-Leningrad, Akademija Nauk SSSR Biblioteka, 1957. 354p.

A total of 1,305 titles cover the main bibliographical source of Soviet literature on mathematics and mechanics in general, and of literature on particular branches of these disciplines. Annotated. (Russian)

88. Books about textiles.
A. F. Kertess. DYER 120(2):95-97 1958.

A list of new and forthcoming books on textiles is presented in classified order.

89. Check list of forestry items in a working library, 1958.
M. L. Eakin, J. FORESTRY 56:586-591 Aug. 1958.

Lists books, journals, serials, and bibliographies recommended by the Society of American Foresters as a nucleus for a working library.

90. The chemical and related literature of Belgium.
K. Gingold. J. CHEM. EDUC. 35(12): 619-623 Dec. 1958.

Covers the publications of learned and professional societies in the field of industrial chemistry, the patent system and official patent journals, abstracting, bibliographic, and documentation services.

91. Guide to the literature of mathematics and physics including related works on engineering science. 2nd ed.
N. G. Parke. N. Y., Dover Publications, Inc., 1958. 436p. $2.49 (Paper)

Part II, The Literature, is the bibliographic part of the guide which contains over 5,000 entries, more than double the number in the first edition. These references are arranged under 120 subject headings which are fully defined and subdivided. The first part of the guide discusses library techniques such as reference, reading, study, and the literature search. This part has not been revised. The book is a must since it comprehensively brings up to date what has been done in the fields of physics, mathematics, and related engineering.

92. The listing of scientific literature in Soviet national bibliographies.
K. Maichel. SP. LIB. 50(1):13-15 Jan. 1959.

The Soviet national bibliographies for the listing of scientific books, periodicals, articles, bibliographies and book reviews are described covering their history and arrangement of materials.

93. Literature search methods.
A. Erichsen. TID. DOK. 14(5):57-63 1958.

The direct search method is best for complete bibliographical information; the indirect method can render quick results if isolated references are sufficient. A form used for rationalizing the search procedure is presented and the different steps in the routing on which the form is based are described. Examples are given of methods of selecting subject headings. (Swedish)

94. Locating Russian materials on food and food technology.
J. G. Hodgson. FOOD TECH. 12:634-635 Nov. 1958.

The resources and services in the food field for making Russian information available are listed.

95. The National Union List of Serials: weaknesses and a proposal.
H. Dewey. LIB. RESOURCES & TECH. SERV. 2(4):225-238 Fall 1958.

The present strengths and weaknesses of the union list are analyzed. The author proposes the publication of a world list of serials with every periodical assigned a unique number (based on L.C. card numbers) and

containing all bibliographic information; it would not show any locations. Union lists of serials — national, regional, or local — would be arranged numerically by world list numbers below which would be shown the symbol for each owning library, followed by a statement of its holdings. The World List would serve as an index to all union lists.

96. Pure mathematics.
R. L. Goodstein. BRIT. BK. NEWS No. 221:1-5 Jan. 1959.

A brief survey of works on pure mathematics published in England since 1948 covering both elementary university textbooks and advanced monographs for specialists as well as a few periodicals.

97. Science reference sources.
F. B. Jenkins. Champaign, Ill., Illini Union Bookstore, 1958. 2nd ed. 93p.

Compiled for use in the course on the bibliography of science and technology offered at the University of Illinois Library School. Arrangement of the list is by subject. Presentation of general works in science is followed by a bibliography in each of the special fields of engineering, agriculture and medicine.

Add—Documentation Digest ..... (2)

98. Science, research, and history.
B. C. Vickery. STECHERT-HAFNER BK. NEWS. 13(6):65-66 Feb. 1959.

An historical understanding of professional problems is needed if the researcher would retrieve forgotten but fruitful ideas. Therefore, it behooves the librarian to stock historical as well as contemporary literature. The same thinking applies to librarianship and documentation in which a research tradition is being built.

99. Science thesis control in Europe and America.
D. Bishop. AM. DOC. 10(1):51-58 Jan. 1959.

The paper considers the bibliographic organization of scientific and technical theses in Germany, France, England, and the United States. The outstanding features of thesis control are the growing importance of abstracting and microcopying services, and the centralization of exchange and deposition.

100. Significant military literature.
F. A. Oltman. SP. LIB. 50(2):53-60 Feb. 1959.

A bibliographical essay surveying recent military literature lists 251 selected items.

101. Slavica:USSR - science and technology.
N. W. Friedman. LIB. CONG. Q. J. CUR. ACQ. 16(2):95-113 Feb. 1959.

A report of Library of Congress' 1958 acquisitions of Russian scientific and technical monographs covers the fields of physics, chemistry, mathematics, earth sciences, and technology.

102. Sowjetische Literatur zur Naturwissenschaft und Technik: Bibliographischer Wegweiser.
G. Reichardt. Wiesbaden: Franz Stainer Verlag, 1957. 181p.

Over 1400 Soviet scientific and technical periodicals are listed in this union catalog of the holdings of 92 West German libraries. Titles are transliterated and arranged alphabetically under these topics: general periodicals, mathematics, science, technology, medicine, agriculture and horticulture, forestry, huntinf and fishing. Bibliographies of translations and translated periodical contents lists, and bibliographical aids ot Russian literature published in Western countries are included.

103. Subject bibliographies and their compilation.
K. Bourton. ASLIB PROC. 11(1):5-8 Jan. 1959.

Three types of bibliographies are briefly discussed (author-title compilation, bibliography with critical abstracts, annotated bibliography). The planning of a bibliography takes into consideration: time required to do the work, listing of sources which must be checked, standardization of abbreviations for periodicals, and 7 points relating to the listing of references.

104. Transportation literature, 1958.
K. L. Taylor. SP. LIB. 50(2):64-71 Feb. 1959.

A bibliographical essay describing 157 selected items in the field of transportation published in 1958.

105. Vital notes on medical periodicals: five year cumulative index 1952-1957.
W. K. Beatty and L. Virginia. Columbia, Missouri, Medical Library Association, 1958. 139p.

Details of changes are given for about 3500 titles, one-third of which are of U. S. origin and the remainder in about 75 countries.

BOOK TRADE

106. A. W.'s documentation service.
F. D. Thomsen. TID. DOK. 14(6):73-77 1958.

An account of Almquist and Wiksell Bokhandel's methods to distribute information on new publications of international scientific literature by unsolicited delivery on approval and by distributing circulars. A list is presented of the 17 bibliographic aids used. (Swedish).

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

107. Classification and indexing in science.
B. C. Vickery. London, Butterworths Scientific Publications, 1958. 185p. Available from Academic Press, N. Y., $5.50.

A scholarly work on the practical subject of synthetic classification and subject indexing has been produced in a lucid fashion. The author's premise is that efficient information retrieval depends on subject analysis. Older methods of subjects cataloging have failed to deal with the complexities of scientific concepts. How facet analysis accomplishes this is the substance of the book. Details of constructing a faceted classification are discussed in one chapter, and another chapter surveys the basic features of notation. The relation of mechanical selection to faceted classification is examined. Since the classification cannot stand alone, an index must be provided to round out a fully flexible system. The author shows how this is done to meet the demands of all users. The final chapter deals with future trends in information retrieval and stresses the unity of the whole subject. Appendices deal with the historical aspects of classification of science, examples of faceted classification, and a critical account of the development of conceptual categories. Select bibliographies are furnished for each chapter.

108. Manual for organization of an AEC card catalog. 2nd rev. ed.
Oak Ridge, Tenn., U. S. AEC, Technical

Information Service Extension, 1958. 24p.

109. Notes on cataloging Russian publications.
A. G. Parker. LIB. ASSN. REC. 61(1): 6-11 Jan. 1959.

These notes cover the modern Russian alphabet, translation, capitalization, accents, syllabification, articles, inflexion, prepositions, Russian names, numerals, the calendar and abbreviations. Contains a glossary of library terms.

110. A simple mnemonic large-base number system for notational purposes.
P. A. Richmond. J. DOC. 14(4):208-211 Dec. 1958.

A large-base number system is suggested as a means of increasing the capacity of the notation. The advantages of such a system for classification and machine literature searching are cited.

DOCUMENTATION REPRODUCTION

111. The case for microfilming.
M. M. Weis. AM. ARCHIVIST 22(1): 15-24 Jan. 1959.

The article aims to show certain human failures in microfilming that are costly and to explain how these failures can be prevented.

112. Development in Xerography; Copyflo, Electrostatic prints, and O-P books.
W. R. Hawken. COLL. & RES. LIB. 20(2): 111-117 March 1959.

The paper describes the Xerox-Copyflo method of reproduction its physical, technical, and economic factors, as well as its advantage and limitations.

113. Duplicating methods in the library. 2. The stencil process.
K. A. Ericksson. TID. DOK. 15:1-4 1959.

The mimeograph process is described and its uses in libraries for preparing book lists, catalog cards. A stencil pad (a plastic bottle with ink applied to a pad) may also be used for catalog cards as well as small stencils in frames.

114. Library uses of rapid copiers.
Papers presented at Copying Methods Section, Resources and Technical Services Division, ALA, San Francisco, Calif., 1958. Available from Library Photographic Service, University of California, Berkeley. 15c in stamps.

Three main processes and equipment — Thermofax, Verifax, and Diffusion Transfer — used in libraries today are described and evaluated based on replies received from libraries using such equipment. Costs in material terms as well as in practical terms under actual operating conditions are presented. Papers included are: "The Thermofax in the library," by P. Scott, "The soft gelatin transfer process (Verifax)" by J. G. Gantt, "The diffusion transfer process," by W. R. Hauken, and an introduction and summary by Hawkin.

115. Microcards, 1944-1958: A selected bibliography.
A. J. Diaz. MICROCARD BUL. No. 19: 7-19 Jan. 1959.

147 references to books and articles relating to microcards. Most references are annotated.

DOCUMENTATION RESEARCH

116. Documentation in the field of science.
C. L. Bernier. SP. LIB. 49(9):415-420 Nov. 1958.

The author indicates the area of scientific documentation (document selectors such as indexes, classifications, thesauruses, question-answering services, nomenclature and terminology, printing costs, copyright laws) which need developing.

117. Documentation research.
B. C. Vickery. REV. DOC. 26(1):6-9 Feb. 1959.

A description of research results discussed at the International Conference on Scientific Information, Washington, Nov. 1958, and of those published in the third report on current research and development in scientific documentation prepared by the International Science Foundation.

118. Next steps in documentation following the International Conference on Scientific Information.
E. Pietsch. REV. DOC. 26(1):13-14 Feb. 1959.

Suggestions for basic work on abstracts, classification, linguistic problems, machine equipment, training of documentalists and co-ordination of documentation.

119. Report of the International Conference on Scientific Information, Washington, November 1958.
R. M. Fishenden, B. M. Crowther, B. C. Vickery, and C. A. Ronan. ASLIB. PROC. 11(2):37-47 Feb. 1959.

The author describes the work done at the Conference in seven areas giving brief accounts of each paper presented.

INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL

120. Basic concepts of information retrieval.
W. J. Turanski. Phila., Pa., Remington Rand Univac, 1958. 9p.

Elementary mechanical methods of retrieval, such as a sorting needle in a punched card system, furnished examples of product-forming devices and simple descriptor coding described in this paper.

121. A business intelligence system.
H. P. Luhn. IBM J. RES. & DEVEL. 2(4):314-319 Oct. 1958.

An intelligence system utilizing machines for auto-abstracting and auto-encoding of incoming and internally generated documents and sending these either in abstract form or as a complete document to appropriate action points is being developed.

122. Chemistry — the crux of the information problem.
J. Farradane. ASLIB. PROC. 11(1):20-22 Jan. 1959.

Since the information problem is most acute in chemistry, efforts in organizing knowledge should be concentrated in that field first. There should be an organized development of research and possible research programs are suggested.

123. Display of chemical structural formulas as digital computer output.
A. Opler and N. Baird. AM. DOC. 10(1): 59-63 Jan. 1959.

A facility is described which contains all the information needed to prepare displays of chemical structures. Some obvious uses for such display are cataloging a collection of chemicals, printing indices of chemical formulas, and its application to patent searching.

124. A figure-of-merit ordering system for a search output.
H. G. Dyke. Amer. DOC. 10(1):85-86 Jan. 1959.

A particular style of search request which would increase the efficiency with which search results would serve the requester requires that he designate a plurality of pertinent subject headings, ordering them with respect to their importance, and establish a maximum for the number of documents in the yield.

125. A first approach to patent searching procedures on Standard's electronic automatic computer (SEAC).
H. Pfeffer, H. R. Koller, and E. C. Marden. AM. DOC. 10(1):20-26 Jan. 1959.

Also issued as Research and Development Report No. 10 of the U. S. Patent Office. For abstract see STN 12(3):14, Item 263.

126. Foresight and hindsight on a punch-card bibliography.
L. J. Milne and M. Milne. AM. DOC. 16(1):78-84 Jan. 1959.

Hand-notched punch cards with single how perforations were used to record references on photosensitivity in invertebrates. On the basis of 12 years of experience in abstracting and coding 4500 references, the authors offer comments on changes they would make to improve their methods including a redesigned card.

127. How much science can you have at your fingertips?
I. J. Good. IBM J. RES. & DEVEL. 2(4):282-288 Oct. 1958.

Suggestions for helping men to learn and retrieve scientific information are presented. A discussion of the value of mechanical aids concludes with a list of probable new advances in consulting scientific literature. These are discussed under seven headings (libraries, abstracting journals, photostats, "micro-microfilms", incentives, linguistic difficulties, datum handling and conversion). Sixteen applications are listed for tape recordings of books.

128. Information retrieval: a pragmatic approach.
D. V. Arnold. J. DOC. 14(4):183-189 Dec. 1958.

An account is given of the various subject indexes compiled during the period 1941-1956 in the Imperial Chemical Industries Paints Division's Library and Information Service, and the reasons for terminating them. The system currently in use provides abstracts in the loose-leaf form of page index, a simplified classification scheme, and a mnemonic notation.

129. Information retrieval by UNIVAC and UNIVAC produced non-mechanized systems (Part 1).
J. J. O'Connor. Phila., Pa., Remington Rand Univac, 1958. 95p.

Two alternative ways of using a UNIVAC for information retrieval are described: UNIVAC document number search and UNIVAC bit logic search. The report also describes a non-mechanized retrieval system which can be produced by a card punch and a printer operated by UNIVAC-produced tapes. Once the system is produced, the punched cards and printed tables are used without any machines.

130. Information storage and retrieval using a large scale random access memory.
J. J. Nolan. AM. DOC. 10(1):27-35. Jan. 1959.

Describes the mode of operation of a machine equipped with a large scale random access memory and the plan for its use as a searching machine.

131. Information systems.
E. Wall. CHEM. ENG. PROG. 55(1):55-59 Jan. 1959.

An examination of the techniques of storing information and of locating it for immediate use.

132. Literature on information retrieval and machine translation.
P. James. N. Y., The Service Bureau Corp., IBM, 1958. 42p.

The bibliographical compilation consists of two parts. Part One is a listing of 1282 items by author, including title, source and other bibliographical data. Part Two consists of an alphabetical listing of key words-in-context so that the relationship of the word to the meaning of a title may be revealed. Each line is identified by a reference number which refers to the corresponding item in Part One.

133. Machine-made index for technical literature — an experiment.
P. B. Baxendale. IBM J. RES. & DEVEL. 2(4):354-361 Oct. 1958.

The coordinated index of phrases was found to be more meaningful and discriminating as a result of an investigation of machine techniques for reducing technical documents to their essential discriminating indices.

134. A machine that does research.
A. Kent. HARPER'S. 218(1307):67-71 April 1959.

An account of Western Reserve's electronic brain that searches for vital information in a haystack of papers, its "current awareness" service to the industry, its plans for a high-speed machine, and national literature exploitation center. The authors admires the strongly centralized Russian enterprise in communications but deplores the decentralization of information services in America. A plan for national, international and government action is proposed.

135. Mechanical storage, handling, retrieval and supply of information.
R. R. Shaw. LIBRI 8(1):1-48 1958.

The machines and systems available for storage and retrieval of library information are reviewed and their technical and administrative problems are noted. More study is required since there are wide areas in which the information is inadequate for the determination of the optimum tools and devices.

136. Problems of mechanizing storage and retrieval of information.
M. Taube. CHEM. ENG. PROG. 55(1):60-63 Jan. 1959.

Data information systems are surveyed indicating the manner in which each one decreases the cost of storage and increases the speed of retrieval by the development of codes, the packing of these in the storage

media, and by the various methods of prefiling or organizing the information.

137. Punched card catalogs — theory and technique.
H. Dewey. AM. DOC. 10(1):36-50 Jan. 1959.

The details of producing a punched card catalog are described. The advantages are: 1) multiple copies, 2) ease of revision, 3) selective reproduction, 4) relatively low cost of production and reproduction.

138. The role of large memories in scientific communications.
M. M. Astrahan. IBM J. RES. & DEVEL. 2(4):310-313 Oct. 1958.

Large memories provide automatic reference to millions of words of machine-readable coded information or to millions of images of document pages. The most pressing application is getting the answers to what is written and where it is. Large memories will also carry out the orders of getting it and transplating it. Voice recognition will also be handled with the aid of large memories.

139. Soviet documentation: a trip report.
A. Kent and A. S. Iberall. AM. DOC. 10(1):1-19 Jan. 1959.

Soviet activities in the field of documentation as observed by the authors during a visit to the U.S.S.R. in 1958 are discussed under three headings: 1) collection of publications, their analysis, abstracting and dissemination of abstracts; 2) research and development in information search, correlation, and translation; 3) information machines.

140. The storage and retrieval of nonnumerical data in large and complex documentation systems.
A. Kent and J. W. Perry. Center for Documentation & Communication Research, Cleveland, Ohio, 1959. 25p. (AFOSR TN59-82, Technical Note No. 6)

A number of newer techniques and devices for searching and correlating large files of recorded information have been introduced in the last decade. These must be analyzed for input and output effectiveness. The ideal information retrieval system is hypothesized to provide a yardstick for improving the efficiency of devices.

141. Tools for machine literature searching.
J. W. Perry and A. Kent. N. Y., Interscience, 1958. 972p. $27.50.

A detailed, practical guide to the methods and processing techniques of mechanized literature searching is presented in this first volume of a new series of monographs on library science and documentation. Four introductory chapters discuss principles and costs. The procedures advocated by the authors are presented in chapters 5 thru 19 covering the preparation of the abstract, selection of the key words, prefixing appropriate role indicators to these terms, and identifying the concepts involved in the key words by a semantic code. Other important chapters discuss formulations of the questions, automatic correlation, operational division of files, the WRU searching selector, and the use of electronic computers. The last third of the book is a semantic code dictionary of scientific and technical terms and four-letter code groups. The dictionary was edited by J. L. Melton.

LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

142. Administration of small libraries.
E. M. Heilinger. LIB. TRENDS 7(3): 465-471 Jan. 1959.

Small libraries differ from large libraries only in the manner and degree of applying administrative elements and principles.

143. Current concepts in library administration.
E. W. McDiarmid. LIB. TRENDS 7(3): 346-356 Jan. 1959.

Eight concepts figure largely in library administration today: administration as management, central administration, economy, lay participation in administration, staff participation, organization, communication, and research in librarianship.

144. Developing a library relations program.
M. B. Buchanan. LIB. TRENDS 7(2): 253-258 Oct. 1958.

An ideal public relations program tells the story of the library and explains its policies to the public, develops programs and services to suit the needs of the public.

145. Future of library administration.
E. H. Wilson. LIB. TRENDS 7(3):472-480 Jan. 1959.

A review of the literature of library administration furnishes a foundation for predicting trends which are likely to affect library administration in the future.

146. Guidance for administrators.
W. Hausdorfer. LIB. TRENDS 7(3)481-491 Jan. 1959.

A bibliographical essay charts 76 guides to the literature on management and administration.

147. Library administration in its current development.
L. O. Mumford and R. D. Rogers. LIB. TRENDS 7(3):357-367 Jan. 1959.

Administration is dealt with in its relation to planning, organization, communication, training, controlling, public relations, and supervision.

148. Periodicals available on long-term subscription.
Compiled by Committee on Long-Term Periodical Subscriptions, Resources and Technical Services Division, American Library Association. Chicago, Illinois, ALA, 1959. 25c.

A list of 700 titles published in the U. S. which are available at reduced rates when ordered for longer periods.

149. Public relations activities of special libraries.
I. M. Strieby. LIB. TRENDS 7(2):290-297 Oct. 1958.

A checklist of media and techniques for public relations activities in special libraries is appended.

150. Time and costs of documentary work.
J. Mathieu and S. Barlen. Koln und Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag, 1958. 54p. 16.20 DM.

The authors have ascertained the time and corresponding costs of preparing abstracts (title of the work, bibliographical data, abstract), proofreading and editing, production of multiple copies, and filing of the cards in the catalog.

LIBRARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

151. School for administrators: The Rutgers Carnegie project.
C. K. Byrd. COLL. & RES. LIB. 20(2): 130-133, 153 Mar. 1959.

This is a report of the executive training program known as the Carnegie Project in Advanced Library Administration, conducted by Rutgers in 1958. The experiment was a combined seminar and internship course of 12 weeks with the cooperation of 8 large libraries. Each student was assigned for intensive study and reporting a topic, broad in scope and related to common problems of the class.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SERVICES

152. Dynamic needs for information reshape the library function.
E. L. D'Ouville and J. W. Mohlman. SP. LIB. 49(9):427-430 Nov. 1958.

An information research group staffed by scientists was added to the library staff of Standard Oil (Indiana) to communicate rapidly to the experimental groups in the laboratory carefully appraised and digested information. The group issues 20 reports each year as well as lesser communications such as "technical letters." This type of activity has evpanded the library staff about 50% and cost about $100,000, but, it is estimated, the efficiency of research has been improved greatly.

153. The technical report in the Library of Congress.
J. Sherrod. LIB. CONG. Q. J. CUR. ACQ. 16(2):47-50 Feb. 1959.

Account of the Library of Congress' Science and Technology Division's comprehensive program to collect and service technical reports.

154. United States scientific and technical information services.
B. W. Adkinson. SP. LIB. 49(9)407-414 Nov. 1958.

The technical information situation in the United States is outlined and problems are noted. Steps taken by the Federal Government to solve or mitigate these problems and the highlights in the National Science Foundation's proposed scientific information program are discussed.

TECHNICAL PROCESSES

155. Automation and inter-library co-operation.
D. Davinson. LIB. ASSN. REC. 61 (3): 65-66 Mar. 1959.

The application of more mechanized techniques to the organization of inter-library loans is of major importance. The use of Telax and TV are discussed in this connection.

156. Lj's survey of accession and inventory practices.
LIB. J. 84(7):1048-1052 Apr. 1959.

A report of a survey by the LIBRARY JOURNAL to solicit comment on the use of the accession record and inventory practices give arguments pro and con from college and universitie libraries, school librarians and library school faculty, and public libraries.

TECHNICAL WRITING AND EDITING

157. Reports for science and industry.
M. D. Blickle and H. W. Houp. N. Y., Henry Holt & Co., 1958. 320p. $4.75.

158. The technical writer. an aid to the presentation and production of technical literature.
J. W. Godfrey and G. Parr. London, Chapman & Hall, 1959. 340p. 45s.

TRANSLATION

159. Experiments in machine translation.
Wash., U. S. Publications Research Service, 1958. 72p., PB141383 T. (OTS; $2.).

Seven articles on mechanical transplating which appeared in the Russian journal, VOPROSY YAZYKOZNANIYA, during 1956-57 have been translated by the U. S. Joint Publications Research Service. The various aspects of machine translation discussed are fundamental problems, translation from French to Russian, limits of applicability, linguistic problems, questions, of syntax in connection with translation from English to Russian, the problem of an intermediary language, and a report of a Conference on the problem of development and construction of information machines held in Moscow in May 1957.

160. Scientific translations, a guide to sources and services.
Compiled by S. M. Parker. Revised by R. Roberts and M. Hawkins. Washington, U. S. National Library of Medicine, 1959. 19p. 15c.

This revision of the brochure issued in 1957 is a convenient source for locating and procuring prepared translations of scientific papers which are on file in special centers in the United States and foreign countries, and for obtaining information on all Soviet publications currently available in cover-to-cover translations.

161. Scientific translations: collection, control and dissemination.
L. A. Hambrick. SLA. PITTS. CHAP. BUL. 26(3):4-6 Jan. 1959.

The Technical Information Division of the OTS acts as a clearinghouse to provide translation services by the following approaches: 1) active acquisition program, 2)complete catalogs of abstracts, 3) publication of abstract journal, 4) comprehensive reference service. The values of this service and contributions to the work of scientists and librarians are enumerated.

162. The translating industry.
R. Matthews. ASLIB. PROC. 11(3):64-76 March 1959.

The history of translations in the scientific field is traced from the days when writers wrote in a common "dead" language right up to the cover-to-cover translation of complete journals for general publication. Three advantages of the cover-to-cover translation method are: access to more material by more people, higher quality and greater concentration of material through the world competition aspect, and the removal of the hit-and-miss selection process. The objections are an increase in reading matter and the cost. The industry will demand resources adequate in volume, quality and in organization. It must establish professional standards proper to the demands of science and industry.

163. Translators and translations: services and sources.
F. E. Kaiser. N. Y., Special Libraries

Association, 1959. 64p. $2.50.

This sourcebook of useful data is divided into three parts: 1) directory of 154 translaltors in the United States; 2) description of 42 translation pools throughout the world; 3) references to 83 published bibliographies of translations.

164. Union list of English translations of Russian journals.

Phila., Pa., The Philadelphia Bibliographical Center and Union Library Catalogue, 1958. $2.00.

USE OF INFORMATION

165. The analysis of reference question records as a guide to the information requirements of scientists.

P. F. Cole. J. DOC. 14(4):197-207 Dec. 1958.

The records of reference questions submitted over a period of nine years to an information department in a petroleum company were analyzed to determine the use scientists made of the literature. An outline of the method is given and the results obtained are presented in the text supplemented by 11 tables of quantitative data.

166. Citations in American engineering journals. I. Chemical engineering.

R. E. Burton. AM. DOC. 10(1):70-73 Jan. 1959.

Examination of citations given in American engineering journals in the fields of chemical, mechanical, and metallurgical engineering indicates the following facts: 1)three journals clearly dominate the chemical engineering field — IEC, CEP, and JACS; 2) 75% of all references was published in the last 10 years; 3) 88% of material was published in the U. S.; 4) foreign language references accounted for less than 5%. The study will be useful in formulating acquisitions, retention and binding policies.

167. An experiment in making an industry information-conscious.

V. D. Freedland. ASLIB PROC. 11(1):13-16 Jan. 1959.

An account of the Aslib Textile Group's experiment in inculcating the notion of information by directing the attention to one industry rather than attacking the overall front of industry as a whole.

168. The flow of information among scientists: Problems, opportunities, and research questions.

N. Y., Columbia University, Bureau of Applied Social Research, 1958. 202p. Mimeo.

The purpose of the study prepared for the National Science Foundation was to determine the nature of the problems of scientific communication and to suggest projects for research. A group of 77 scientists including chemists, biochemists, and zoologists at one university were interviewed regarding the main channels of information and the services which scientific communication systems are called upon to perform.

169. In industrial laboratories the most creative chemist reads more.

R. E. Maizell. IND. & END. CHEM. 50 (10):64A-65A Oct. 1958.

The time spent by the research chemist reading on the job is related to creativity and higher company profits according to a study of 94 chemists from one industrial laboratory. The study included an investigation of reading habits at home and on the job, ownership of books and periodicals, and attitudes toward library services. Chemists were rated on the basis of five measures of creativity, of which the opinions of supervisors were considered the most important.

170. An outline of international communication in the medical sciences.

In: International medical research; a compilation of background materials. Washington, Subcommittee on Reorganization & International Organizations, Committee on Government Operations, 1958. p. 65-74 (GPO; 45c).

The devices for international scientific communication established within the United States to inform scientists concerning developments in specialized fields throughout the world are reported in 7 categories; International exchange of persons; international congresses and conferences; international working committees; science attache programs; international journals; translation programs; and international exchange of publications.

171. Problems in scientific communication.

E. de Grolier. IBM J. Res. & DEVEL. 2(4):276-281 Oct. 1958.

The author examines the barriers to science communication (distance, nationalism, secrecy and censorship, prejudice against science, ignorance, language barrier, specialization, scientific literature) and the means available for removing these barriers.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EQUIVALENTS

Literature Service Associates, Route One, Bound Brook, N. J. have announced the availability of English Language Equivalent Editions of Foreign Language at $2.95. This is a bibliography of over 400 entries which should prove useful to any librarian who requires even occasional translations.

This, incidentally, is the publication which we announced in the Fall issue of S-NT as being worked on by "SLA" rather than by Literature Services Associates.

Second-Class Mailing Permit

Sci-Tech News is very proud to announce that the Post Office Department has approved its request for a second-class mailing permit. The application was based on the fact that the Science-Technology Division of Special Libraries Association is a "strictly professional" society.

Granting of the permit is just one more indication of the public acceptance of the professional nature of library work. The new SLA constitution, with its precisely stated academic and experience requirements for the various classes of membership, was used as a primary exhibit.

Joe L. Evins, Member of Congress, Fourth District, Tennessee, provided invaluable assistance by his effective presentation of the application to the Post Office Department.

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